



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Journal of the Society of Arts.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1861.

COUNCIL.

The Council, acting under Bye-Law No. 74, which empowers them "in each year to admit five persons eminent in Arts, Manufactures, or Commerce, or in the applications of abstract science to the same, as Life Members of the Society, without the ordinary formalities of election, and without payment of any subscription whatever," have unanimously elected the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B., an Honorary Life Member of the Society.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

The Council beg to announce that the *Guarantee Deed* is now lying at the Society's House for signature, and they will be much obliged if those gentlemen who have given in their names as *Guarantors*, will make it convenient to call there and attach their signatures to the Document. Signatures for sums amounting in the aggregate to £420,900, have been attached to the Deed.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have appointed the following Committees in addition to those already published in the *Journal* :—

Class 38 (Art Designs for Manufactures). The Marquis of Salisbury; Earl of Dudley; Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart.; D. MacIise, Esq., R.A.; C. D. Fortnum, Esq.; R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P.; H. Cole, Esq., C.B.; Godfrey Sykes, Esq.; M. Digby Wyatt, Esq.; and J. H. Bowler, Esq.; G. F. Duncombe, Esq., *Secretary*.

Class 9 (Agricultural and Horticultural Machines and Implements). The Earl of Clancarty; the Earl of Erne; Lord Portman; Lord Talbot de Malahide; J. Easton, Esq.; Brandreth Gibbs, Esq.; John Gibson, Esq.; Chandos Wren Hoskyns, Esq.; Charles Lea, Esq.; J. Hale Maxwell, Esq., C.B.; James Stirling, Esq., C.E.; H. S. Thompson, Esq., M.P.; and Professor John Wilson, F.R.S.E.

Meetings of the Metropolitan Exhibitors have taken place, and Class Committees for the Metropolis have been appointed as follows :—

Class 6 (Carriages, not connected with Rail, &c.), Messrs. Black, G. Hooper, Peters, Robinson, W. Thorne and G. Thrupp.

Class 15 (Horological Instruments), Messrs. Cole, C. Frodsham, G. Frodsham, J. Bennett, and Webster.

Class 16 (Musical Instruments), Messrs. Chappell, Hopkinson, Clinton, Kirkman, and Metzler.

Class 24 (Tapestry, Lace, and Embroidery), Messrs. Abrahams, Biddle, J. Hyde, S. H. Northcote, and Stillwell.

Class 26 (Leather, including Saddlery and Harness). Sub-class A (Leather): Messrs. Essex, Hepburn, Pulman; and Mr. Bevington, *Chairman*.

Sub-class B (Saddlery and Harness): Messrs. Adeney, Hinton, Lynn; and Mr. Bevington, *Chairman*.

Sub-class C (Manufactures generally made of Leather): Messrs. Deed, George Norris; and Mr. Bevington, *Chairman*.

Class 28 (Paper, Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding). Sub-class A (Paper, Card, and Millboard): Messrs. G. Chater, Chas. Cowan, Kidd; and Mr. Charles Reed, F.S.A., *Chairman*.

Sub-class B (Stationery): Messrs. Mansell, Morrell, F. Smith; and Mr. Charles Reed, F.S.A., *Chairman*.

Sub-class C (Plate, Letterpress, and other Printing): Messrs. J. N. Johnson, John Leighton; and Mr. Charles Reed, F.S.A., *Chairman*.

Sub-class D, Messrs. Bedford, Smith, Westley; and Mr. Charles Reed, F.S.A., *Chairman*.

Class 30 (Furniture and Upholstery, including Paper Hangings and Papier Mâché).

Sub-class A (Furniture and Upholstery): Messrs. Thos. Fox; Peter Graham; W. Holland; and Mr. J. G. Crace, *Chairman*.

Sub-class B (Paper Hangings and Decoration): Messrs. S. M. Hubert, Jackson, R. Trollope; and J. G. Crace, *Chairman*.

Class 31 (Iron and General Hardware).

Sub-class A (Iron and Steel): Messrs. H. Bailey, Jas. Benham, C. Hart, Rogers, and Sayer.

Sub-class B (Brass and Copper): Messrs. D. Hulett; Lambert, J. Reynolds, Steadall, and A. Tyler.

Sub-class C (Tin, Lead, Zinc, Pewter, and General Braziers): Messrs. Faraday, Glover, Prof. Leone Levi; Pontifex, and R. Wilson.

Class 33 (Works in Precious Metals, &c.). Messrs. Angell, Sebastian Garrard, Hancock, Hunt, and Parker.

Class 34 (Glass).

Sub-class A (Glass for Household Uses): Messrs. C. Gibbs, J. Hetley, Warrington, Sen., J. P. Warrington; and Mr. Sharpus, *Chairman*.

Sub-class B (Stained Glass): Messrs. E. Breffit, G. Brockwell, Pearce, Phillips, and Mr. Sharpus, *Chairman*.

The following arrangements, in addition to those already published, have been made in foreign countries and the Colonies in reference to the Exhibition :—

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Hon. T. A. Murray, Speaker of Assembly; Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.; Sir William Macarthur; Hon. R. J. Want, Member of Legislative Council; A. W. Scott, Esq., Member of Assembly; Captain E. M. Ward, R.E., Dep. Master of the Mint; Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A.; J. Campbell, Esq.; Charles Kemp, Esq.; and T. S. Mort, Esq.

PRUSSIA.

H.R.H., the Crown Prince, President; W. G. R. Delbrück, Privy Councillor Moser, Privy Councillor Wedding; Government Judge (Assessor) Herzog; Privy Councillor of Trade, Charles; Privy Councillor of Trade, Baudouin; Hermann Eschwe, Meyer Magnus, Thomas Moritz Reichenham, Louis Ravené, jun., and Dr. Keinheim.

The Commissioners have received information that Local Committees have already been formed in addition to those already published.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.

Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq., *Chairman*.

W. Wilkinson Brunton, Esq., *Secretary*.

SHREWSBURY.

The Mayor, *Chairman*.

J. J. Peele, Esq., Town Clerk, *Secretary*.

BOLTON.

The Mayor, *Chairman*.

The Town Clerk, *Secretary*.

EAST RIPTON.

W. Fisher, Esq., Mayor,

W. Newton, Esq., Town Clerk, *Secretary*.

EDINBURGH.

The Right Hon. Francis Brown Douglas, Lord Provost,
Chairman.

Thomas C. Archer, Esq., *Secretary.*

KENDAL.

J. Whitwell, Esq., *Chairman.*

NOTICE TO INSTITUTIONS.

At the Conference of the Representatives of Institutions connected with the Society of Arts, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

That it is advisable to have a great gathering of the members of Mechanics' and other Institutions and their friends, at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, the 27th of August next, and that the Council of the Society of Arts be requested to assist in facilitating arrangements with the respective railway companies for excursion trains at low fares on the various lines of railway for three or four days.

The Council will request the railway companies whose lines are likely to be traversed by the proposed excursion parties, to make such arrangements with the Institutions as may enable them to send large numbers to the intended gathering. Each Institution or Union of Institutions must make its own arrangements with the railway companies.

The Directors of the Crystal Palace Company have expressed their desire to do all in their power to provide for the enjoyment of the assemblage.

Arrangements will be made for cricket matches and other games.

ARTISTIC COPYRIGHT.

A deputation from the Society of Arts, consisting of the following gentlemen, had an interview with Viscount Palmerston, at Cambridge House, on the 14th inst., upon the subject of the Artistic Copyright Bill, now before the House of Commons:—Sir Chas. L. Eastlake, P.R.A.; Mr. Wm. H. Barrow, M.P.; Mr. Wm. N. Heygate, M.P.; Mr. J. H. Robinson, A.E.R.A.; Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A.; Mr. L. Haghe; Mr. Jas. Fahey; Mr. W. M. Fladgate; Mr. G. T. Doo, R.A.; Mr. Collingwood Smith; Mr. Wm. Hawes; Mr. J. J. Jenkins, Sec. to Society of Painters in Water Colours; Mr. F. Joubert; Mr. J. Leighton, F.S.A.; Mr. W. Mulready, R.A.; Mr. W. Tite, M.P.; Mr. G. W. Hope, M.P.; Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A.; Mr. R. Westmacott, R.A., Prof. of Sculpture; Mr. J. P. Knight, R.A.; Mr. D. MacIise, R.A.; Mr. Calder Marshall, R.A.; Mr. J. R. Herbert, R.A.; Mr. S. Smirke, R.A.; Mr. G. Godwin, F.R.S.; Mr. W. J. Garnett, M.P.; Mr. J. C. Horsley, A.R.A.; Mr. A. Edgar; Mr. F. W. Burton, R.H.A.; Mr. A. Claudet, F.R.S.; Mr. Matt. Noble; Mr. Arthur Miles, M.P.; Mr. J. Walter, M.P.; Lord Henry Lennox, M.P.; Mr. J. H. Foley, R.A.; Mr. F. Y. Hurlstone,

President of the Society of British Artists; Mr. J. Bonham Carter, M.P.; Mr. F. Tayler, President of the Society of Painters in Water Colours; Mr. H. Warren, President of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours; Mr. M. H. Marsh, M.P.; Mr. G. R. Ward; Mr. Edwin Field; Mr. Chas. Landseer, R.A.; Mr. Alex. Redgrave, Hon. Sec. to the Committee; and Mr. Le Neve Foster, Sec. to the Society.

The deputation, after pointing out to Lord Palmerston the importance of the early passing of this Bill, not only as regards British Artists, but as affecting the interests of Foreign Exhibitors of Works of Fine Arts in the International Exhibition of 1862, urged on his Lordship that an early day should be appointed for its being discussed in the House of Commons. His Lordship undertook to give the subject his best consideration, and communicate with the Attorney-General upon it.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

The One Hundred and Seventh Anniversary Dinner of the Society took place at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., the Earl of Elgin, K.T., G.C.B., in the chair.

The Chairman was supported by Earl Granville, K.G., Lord William Lennox, Sir Thomas Phillips, Sir Cusack Roney, Mr. Cumming Bruce, M.P., Mr. Wm. Ewart, M.P., Mr. M. H. Marsh, M.P., Mr. C. Wentworth Dilke, Mr. Chief Justice Temple, Mr. Edward Akroyd, Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Thomas Page, Mr. J. Lucas Chance, Mr. William Fairbairn, F.R.S., Mr. Wm. Hawes, &c., &c.

The band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance during dinner.

The room was decorated with busts and statues of men distinguished in science and the arts, kindly lent by the Crystal Palace Company, and when the health of Her Majesty was given, a special display of the waterworks took place.

Grace having been said by the Rev. CHARLES MACKENZIE,

The CHAIRMAN said—The first toast which I have to propose is "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen." In this company, where I am surrounded by persons who are at least as well, perhaps better able than I am, to estimate the devoted loyalty to her Majesty which is felt by that favoured section of her subjects whose habitual residence is within the precincts of this island, I need not enlarge on this subject, but having spent several years of my life in the remotest parts of this vast British empire, of which the great American orator and statesman, Daniel Webster, so beautifully said, that "its morning drum, following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, girdles the earth with the unbroken strain of the martial airs of England"—having, I say, spent many years of my life in the remotest parts of this vast empire, I venture to affirm that at no previous period of our history have her Majesty's subjects, in all parts of the world, been so united in mutual affection to the throne as they are at the present

day. I am bold to add that that happy state of feeling is mainly attributed to the respect and attachment to the principles of our limited monarchy which have been inspired by the personal virtues and constitutional practice of the reigning sovereign. I feel confident, gentlemen, that you will receive this toast in such a manner as to show that in this matter the heart of the Society of Arts beats in unison with that of the nation at large.

The toast was drunk with all the honours.

The CHAIRMAN again rose and said—The next toast I have to propose is “The Health of the Prince Consort, the President of the Society of Arts, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family.” The Prince Consort has for long been the enlightened President of this Society, and I think that it may be said of His Royal Highness with perfect truth, that partly by his personal qualities, and partly by reason of the influence which his exalted station gives him over other minds, he has done as much as any man living to promote what I would venture to call not only the special work of this Society, but the special work of the age in which we live—to draw down from their scarcely accessible heights truths that loom upon us from the regions of abstract speculation, and fit them, under the guise of applied science, to minister to the wants, to mitigate the pains, and to multiply the enjoyments of our struggling humanity.—The Prince of Wales is fitting himself for the discharge of the high duties which will one day devolve upon him by an education which is storing his mind with useful knowledge, and his heart with the sentiments and feelings of an English gentleman. I witnessed, a few weeks ago, in the Senate-house of the University of Cambridge, a scene which was illustrative of this twofold promise. I heard a prize poem, and I must say it was a poem full of merit, on the subject of the Prince's recent visit to the Tomb of Washington, recited in the presence of His Royal Highness and of the members of the University, young and old; and when the theme reminded us of the useful and improving manner in which His Royal Highness is passing his time, the enthusiasm with which every allusion to him was received proved how completely those sentiments were responded to by that discriminating body of independent and highly educated young men of England. Prince Alfred is now in a distant part of the world, and in a climate to which anxious parents do not much fancy sending their sons, showing how well the frankness of the British sailor becomes a prince of the royal blood of England. I do not dwell upon the virtues and promises of the younger members of the royal family and those of the gentler sex, but I cannot ask you to unite with me in drinking this toast without also inviting you to join with me in the hope and prayer that the fair daughter of England, who is about to ally herself to a prince whom we hope and believe to be worthy of her, may find in her new home that domestic happiness which has hitherto been her lot within the bosom of her own family.

The toast was drunk with enthusiastic cheering.

The CHAIRMAN again rose and said—It is now my duty to give you the toast of the evening, viz., “Prosperity to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, and success to the Exhibition of 1862,” and a most agreeable duty it would be, permit me to say, if I only felt I had some hope of performing it adequately. But before I proceed to give this toast, I hope you will allow me to say a few words by way of personal explanation. When I was invited to preside at this festival, the 107th anniversary dinner of the Society of Arts, my first feeling was that I ought at once to decline to undertake a task, to the due performance of which I felt then, as I feel now, that I am by no means equal. But on further reflection, I came to the conclusion that it was better that I should expose myself to the imputation of rashness and presumption, than that I should be guilty, even in appearance, of what might seem to be a want of appreciation of the great services which the Society of Arts is now rendering, not only to the interests of this country, but to the

interests of civilisation and progress throughout the world. Gentlemen, I say the services which the Society of Arts is now rendering; for, considerable as have been those services in times past, present circumstances, as it appears to me, invest those which it is now performing with a still higher degree of value and importance. Bear with me, gentlemen, for a moment, while I very briefly allude to some of the more remarkable of these circumstances. In the first place, British industry, divesting itself of all extrinsic aid, has of late, with a spirit of chivalry worthy of heroic times, flung down the gauntlet to the industry of the world, and invited them to compete with her on equal terms upon an open field, and upon an arena on which she formerly enjoyed special privileges and protection, and I must say it appears to me to be the fitting office of the Society of Arts, as a faithful squire, to furnish up and fit out the armour which is to enable her to bear herself triumphant through this tournament. This challenge has been given neither hastily nor unadvisedly, but after due deliberation—after much, and anxious, and even painful controversy, in the full conviction that the designs of Providence, for the moral advancement and the material well-being of His creatures, would be best promoted when each nation devotes itself to the work for which it is fitted by natural genius or advantages of local position, and when the products of applied industry are, through the agency of unrestricted commerce, placed in the utmost possible abundance within the reach of all. And what, gentlemen, what is the time when this challenge has been given? It is a time when, through occurrences and events which we cannot but look upon as providential, the field for such an enterprise has been extended beyond all former example and precedent. Look at those parts of the earth which, within a comparatively recent period, have been rescued by the energy of our own fellow-subjects from the wilderness or from the occupation of races incapable of turning their advantages to account. Look at Australia, which a few years ago was haunted by tribes of savages of the lowest type, and which is now inhabited by a population which consumes, I believe (I speak in the presence of gentlemen who can correct me if I am wrong), a larger proportion per head of imported articles of luxury and utility than any other nation on the face of the earth, and hence it may be reasonably inferred that there has been extracted from that formerly unproductive soil—that region which contributed nothing to the sum of human happiness—the wherewithal to pay for those imports. Look at another part of the British Empire—the vast North American region. In the north west angle of that country a colony has sprung up which bids fair in time to rival the destinies of Australia. These are regions with which I am more intimately acquainted, and I feel for them that sort of affection which must naturally spring up from having spent some years there. I am not sure I do not look back upon them as the most pleasant years of my life, because there is a satisfaction in contributing to the benefit of the Anglo-Saxon community which cannot be conferred by any other gratification on the face of the earth. Though we find no gold fields in that part of North America with which I was principally connected, I think the progress of that part of Canada was in some respects scarcely less remarkable than the progress of some of the other colonies to which I have referred—and certainly it has been more instructive, because it was so distinctly traceable to moral causes. I will mention to you one fact—a fact of which I am personally cognizant, and which I think justifies the assertion I have made. Between the year 1847, when I went to Canada, and 1855, when I left it, a period of eight years, the revenue of that colony was quadrupled, and the production and consumption in all the branches of trade increased in a corresponding ratio. Of course for such a result as this many causes will be assigned; but I am bound to say that my own opinion is that, in a great degree, it was attributable to the fact that, at that time, we converted into an applied science a truth which had been floating in

the clouds—bursting out occasionally from the clouds, but still not, up to that time, converted into an applied science—the truth that the proper way to govern our fellow subjects in these remote parts of the empire, which are peopled with our own race, is to concede to them frankly, without reservation, the privileges of self-government; to trust in their professions of loyalty, and to abstain from meddling with their affairs in matters peculiarly their own. Well, gentlemen, when we called the attention of foreigners to these growing markets in the British empire itself, it was fair that we should remind them that, true to the principles which we profess, and to the rules of fair play which we are desirous to observe in the tournament to which we have invited them, the Imperial Government rarely interferes with the perfect independence of those colonies in matters of fiscal regulation, unless it be to check any tendency that may occasionally manifest itself to create any undue protective interests. Now, gentlemen, to pass on to another part of the world—those countries which are not British colonies, and it is to be hoped never will be British colonies, but which have nevertheless been opened to the general commerce of the world, in a great measure, by the energy and enterprise, seconded by the valour and diplomacy, of Englishmen. Look at Japan, with its 40,000,000, and China, with its 400,000,000, of inhabitants. These estimates of population are so prodigious, that the bare mention of them excites a smile of incredulity, and I do not myself pretend to guarantee their entire accuracy; but there is one circumstance which it is fair to mention, and which I think should induce us to argue favourably for the Chinese estimates. It is this:—I was informed, when last in China, that the calculations we had made of the population of Canton since we were in possession of that city, tallied very nearly with the Chinese estimates; and if the Chinese census was accurate in the case of Canton, it is a strong presumption in favour of its accuracy over the empire generally. But, gentlemen, you must allow me to say, looking at the interests of commerce and civilization, and it is only in this point of view that the opening out of these countries can be interesting to us—looking to those interests, I cannot but think the qualities of these populations are more important to us than their mere quantity. I firmly believe that there are no populations with which we have become acquainted, that are more industriously or commercially disposed than are the populations of China and Japan, unless we except the populations of our own country and the United States of America; and even that exception cannot be admitted without qualification, because “Saint Monday,” and strikes for a reduction of the hours of labour, are rather British than Chinese or Japanese. But, gentlemen, I hope you will allow me, while I bear this very strong testimony to the industrial and commercial aptitudes of these populations, to guard you against an error which is sometimes drawn from statements of this kind. It is sometimes said:—“If these people are so industrious and commercial, why not let trade take its chance? Why impose commercial treaties which lead to quarrels and disagreements?” The truth of the matter is, as I believe, that such an observation is founded upon a view of the character of those people, which is just as far as it goes, but which has the misfortune of being incomplete. I believe it is perfectly true that there are no people who have the commercial instinct in greater intensity than these populations; but then they have in equal intensity another instinct which is antagonistic to it, and which they share in common with all oriental nations—namely, an apprehension of foreign contact and interference which is incomprehensible to the occidental mind. In ordinary times they will not take the trouble to inquire where the goods come from, or to whom they belong; but they would only calculate at what price they would sell. When I went up into the interior of the country two years ago, to a part of China where I believe no Englishman had ever been before, the people took hold of my coat and looked at it, and they said, “When you

come to trade with us we will buy this article from you.” But although dormant, the unfavourable instinct is not dead, but can be excited into vitality when persons who have influence desire to invoke it; and therefore it is impossible to carry on a continual trade until you have come to some understanding with the government to prevent their stirring up prejudices unintentionally and without reason. At the same time, those present this evening will agree that it is in a still more emphatic sense our duty, now that we have come to this understanding with their governments, to take every precaution to prevent our people from exciting not only their prejudices, but a legitimate apprehension and dislike to us by any open violation of the laws of the country. I have glanced at the prospects opening up to trade in those distant parts of the world in this very hurried and imperfect manner, because I am anxious to arrive as speedily as possible at the question which is most interesting to us, namely, what can the Society of Arts do, and what is it now doing, to enable British industry to hold its own upon this new ground, and to reap its full share of the harvest of profits to be gathered there? I believe, in the first place, that the Society of Arts has conferred, in this point of view, the greatest possible services upon British industry, by advocating and promoting the renewal of the Great International Exhibition, which was inaugurated under its auspices in 1851. It would be tedious and superfluous before this audience to enumerate the forms in which these Exhibitions are profitable to British industry, but there is one point which, as it bears a little upon the topic, I will call your attention to. One of the most essential conditions to success in these new markets is a thorough acquaintance with their real requirements and wants, in order that we may direct wisely and judiciously the measures we take to meet those wants. I remember, when I was in Canada, which is accessible to all our manufacturers, I was struck with the fact that the manufacturers of the United States supplied the markets there with some articles, which came under the category of productions, in which they could not, even with the advantages of high protective duties, compete with the British manufacturers in their own country; and when I asked the cause of that extraordinary phenomenon, I was told that the British articles were not adapted to the taste and wants of the colony, and they preferred paying higher prices for American articles because they suited their wants. In the same way I remember some sensation was created in this country, amongst the trading community, by the announcement, which appeared in one of an able series of letters in the *Times*, when I was first in China, to the effect that 400,000,000 pairs of blue cotton trousers were being constantly worn in China, and that we should have the supplying of them when the trade was put upon a proper footing. I think it most important that the manufacturers should have their attention turned to this matter; but I am bound to say, that I believe that the cotton fabrics which we have hitherto sent out to China are not so substantial as those of native manufacture, and that we must offer some greater inducements, either in quality or price, before we can expect to do the tailoring business for the whole of the Chinese Empire. Here again the law of sound political economy comes to our aid; because, no doubt, the real cause of the cheapness of these fabrics in China is this—that they are of domestic manufacture, engaged in by persons who attach no value to their time, and if we make that time more valuable, they will become more extensive purchasers of the article upon which their labour can be best turned to account, and we shall in the same degree extend the market for our own manufactures. I believe, then, these exhibitions render us the greatest possible service, by placing under the eyes, not only of our manufacturers, but also of our artisans, specimens which will enable them to ascertain what are the real requirements of the markets, and how far, in our present condition of industrial progress, relatively to other nations, we may hope to supply those wants. But, gentlemen, it is not enough that we should find out what we

can do in our present condition of industrial progress. We must go further. We must endeavour to better that condition by removing defects, where such exist, and by aspiring to the highest standard of excellence in any department in which other nations have risen to a step beyond us, and whether this object is to be effected by developing the intellectual qualities of our artisans, by finding out new sources of supply of the raw materials, by adding increased beauty and finish to designs, by improving the machinery which facilitates and cheapens production, or by bringing in aid chemistry and kindred sciences to remove difficulties which are created by difference of climate and other causes—in these and all other efforts for the advancement of British industry, the Society of Arts has been ready to take the lead. Its records attest the truth of that assertion. From an early period it has promoted improvements and stimulated the genius of inventors by premiums and rewards; and at a later period it has identified itself with the educational progress of the artisan classes by establishing examinations and uniting itself with Institutions which have this object in view. I feel some delicacy in alluding to these matters, and to what the Society has done, in the presence of gentlemen who are not only better qualified to give you information on these points, but better qualified for the best of reasons,—that they have been instrumental in giving this wise and salutary direction to the exertions of this Society. I am sure I shall meet with universal assent from every individual present here when I name my noble friend, the Lord President of the Council, as one who has earned for himself not only the gratitude of the members of the Society, but the gratitude of the whole population of the empire, by the exertions he has made, both as a commissioner for the Exhibition, as head of the Government department of education, and as a member of the Cabinet, to promote the cause of education and the interests of industry throughout this land. There are others whom I may not venture to name. I can only hope some of them, as well as my noble friend, will make some statements to you this evening which will supply in some respects the deficiencies of your Chairman. In the mean time, gentlemen, I beg to propose to you that we drink, “Prosperity to the Society of Arts and success to the International Exhibition of 1862,” and I beg to couple with that toast the name of Sir Thomas Phillips, Chairman of the Council.

The toast having been duly honoured,

SIR THOMAS PHILLIPS, F.G.S., said—I hope I shall receive your favourable consideration in having, from my official connection with the Society, to follow the eloquent address of the noble earl in the chair, because I most unfeignedly feel that his lordship has exhausted the whole subject-matter of the evening, in so far as the Council of the Society of Arts are concerned. I remember being present, some years ago, when another noble earl (Lord Granville), who has honoured us with his presence to-day, characterised the Society of Arts as an “aggressive” body that would undertake any duty that seemed to offer itself. I remember a witty divine to have once said of one of the noble lord’s distinguished colleagues, Lord John Russell, that he would undertake to perform a difficult surgical operation, or to build up St. Paul’s, or to command the Channel fleet at an hour’s notice, or without one. Now, though that may sound something like a reproach, give me leave to say that it indicates qualities that overcome difficulties, and although we may sometimes have been disposed to blame that noble lord for failures, yet his character will be revered throughout all time for what he has successfully accomplished. Remember, gentlemen, it is only by being aggressive, and stemming difficulties, that those difficulties can be overcome. The men who quietly discharge the ordinary duties of life in a very proper manner, and never encounter failures, are not the people who really influence society. Therefore, I do not regard it as a reproach that the Society of Arts should be termed an aggressive body. His lordship has so feelingly alluded to the discharge of

the duties of the Society of Arts, that I feel myself bound to some extent to justify what his lordship has said of us. He has described the progress of the country during a century, more remarkable perhaps in many respects, than any period which has existed in the history of the world. He has described the history of the country, to which nothing can compare the triumphs we have achieved—not so much at home in our old country—in spreading the Anglo-Saxon race and the Anglo-Saxon language throughout the four quarters of the globe. It may be said that the Society of Arts has not much contributed to that result, but it has been the commerce of England which has contributed to the spread of civilisation; and if the Society of Arts has in any shape discharged its duties, it has been by promoting the manufactures and the commerce of England. I would allude to some very few matters which the Society has undertaken within the last year, and, in so doing, I especially allude to its aggressive character. Many gentlemen present may be ignorant of the fact that up to this moment artists have no copyright in their own works—that is, by the law of England they are not protected in the engagement of the labours of their own hands, or the production of their imagination. It may be asked—why should the Society of Arts take that matter up? There is a Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture, which is the more fitting body to take up a question of this kind; and if the Society of Arts had been simply desirous to consult its own ease, it might fairly have said, “Let the Royal Academy take it up.” But it did not give that answer. It came to the conclusion that a country which did not protect the producers of the fine arts in the enjoyment of the fruits of their own talents and labours, was wanting in its duty to a class of men which exercise a large influence upon the social condition of the people; and we said we should appeal to the legislature, and ask that artists might be protected in the works of their hands, and I trust, whatever may become of the Bill, in the preparation of which the Attorney-General has kindly given his able assistance, and which he has with the sanction of Government introduced into the House of Commons, we shall never rest satisfied till the law has affirmed that the artist ought to be protected in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labours. The noble Chairman has alluded to the educational examinations of the artisan classes of this country. That, I apprehend, we are all agreed in regarding as one of the most important duties that the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, can discharge. There is nothing in the times in which we live so important as the skilful application of science to the industrial products of the country. We have invited all the world to compete with us in works of industry. We shall only succeed in that competition in proportion as we apply the useful sciences in aid of labour for the production of industrial works. The only remaining topic to which I will direct your attention is that of the International Exhibition of 1862. I do not think his lordship has overstated the importance of the Exhibition of Works of Industry and Art. I do not think it possible to indicate too strongly the importance of such exhibitions with reference to the industrial classes of the community. Educated as they are to special objects, and confined to a narrow circle of observation, it is most important that we should enable them to see the mode in which other countries, and other people, bring about results which they themselves also bring about, but in a different manner. You thus elevate their intellectual character—improve their moral taste; you remove them from those more sensual gratifications which are the temptations of their class; you raise them in the scale of society, and a greater boon it is impossible for this Society to confer upon so large a proportion of the community as the skilful artisan forms in this our time. With reference to the Exhibition itself, if there be any one in this room who entertains doubts of its success, I recommend him to read the paper lately read before the Society of Arts by my friend Mr. Hawes, which

I think settles that question most conclusively, and will remove doubt from any one's mind with regard to the ultimate success of that exhibition. For the success the Society of Arts has hitherto met with, in promoting that Exhibition it has been indebted chiefly to two causes; first, to the public confidence which enabled us to start with nearly a thousand enterprising guarantors, who readily undertook to provide the funds, if required, to carry out the exhibition to a successful termination. But, besides the importance of that guarantee, the success of the Exhibition will be attributable to the good fortune of the Council in securing the services, as Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, of gentlemen who, from the first moment their names were brought forward, received the confidence of the public—I allude to Lord Granville, the Marquis of Chandos, Mr. Baring, my friend Mr. Wentworth Dilke, and Mr. Thos. Fairbairn. I do not know what you, gentlemen, feel, but I have ever, from the first, felt much gratitude to those gentlemen for having undertaken duties which must be very onerous, very anxious, and which, if the Exhibition did not succeed, would undoubtedly be very thankless. But I believe you will agree with me, in thinking that even if success were more doubtful than it is, we should still owe to them a debt of gratitude for having undertaken that duty. They have adopted those measures which it would be your desire they should adopt. They have obtained, not only the adhesion of English manufacturers and English capitalists for the undertaking in which they are engaged, but I believe, without a single exception, they have obtained the adhesion of all the great powers of Europe who are prepared to enter upon the contest with you next year; whom I hope you will meet in the spirit of generosity in which it behoves you to meet them, but we trust you will at the same time do all in your power to maintain the reputation of your own country in that Exhibition. I have only one further remark to trouble you with, and which I would offer in the presence of the Royal Commissioners for 1862. In the paper to which I have alluded, Mr. Hawes directed attention to the great importance in his view that every possible facility should be given to the artisan classes to benefit by the Exhibition of 1862. I feel persuaded that that opinion pervades the minds of the Commissioners themselves; and it is only to strengthen them—if they require strengthening in the matter—that I would reiterate the great truth, that no influence the approaching Exhibition can exercise can be of more—nay, can be of equal importance—to the education of the artisan classes of this kingdom. Gentlemen, I beg to propose to you—"The Health of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862," and I desire to couple with the toast the name Earl Granville.

The toast was drunk with long continued cheering.

EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., spoke as follows:—There is a rule which is observed in that place where I have the pleasure of meeting my noble friend frequently, that no allusion is to be made to former debates. I do not know whether a similar rule holds good in the Society which I have now the honour of addressing; but in that case my friend Sir Thomas Phillips has somewhat transgressed that rule. He has made a great charge against me of having, on some former occasion, the date of which, however, he does not give, accused the Society of Arts of being of an aggressive character. Now, I do not remember ever having used that particular epithet. I think it is possible that I may have said that the course which the Society of Arts pursued was bold, was energetic, and in the heat of debate I may have been led away to use the word "pushing," or "aggressive," but I felt I then pointed a moral, that, being an aggressive body, the Society of Arts took a place which more timid persons declined to take, and accomplished great objects, which have not only raised their credit and increased their numbers, but which have been of infinite service to the state to which they belong. There is one function of the Society of Arts which I have always had, when circumstances have permitted, great pleasure in associating myself with—I mean when they meet at the

Crystal Palace for the purposes of refreshment and agreeable communion. In the first place, I was glad to come here this evening, because, in my estimation, this annual dinner of the Society of Arts is, of all the public dinners I know of, remarkable for its pleasantness, on the one hand, and the shortness of its proceedings on the other. I am glad to be here, in the first place, to support my noble friend on my right, to support an old college friend, of whom a few minutes later you will allow me to say a few words; but I am especially glad, and I repeat the sentiments I am sure of my fellow Commissioners, in stating that it is a great satisfaction to us to show this mark of respect for the Society of Arts, to show the gratitude which we feel for the confidence which they placed in us on a former occasion, and still more now by designating us as the Royal Commissioners for the ensuing Exhibition of 1862. I must say that feeling has been increased by the kind and cordial manner in which you have received the very flattering, exaggerated, and I might almost say Chinese compliments which my noble friend has passed upon me, but without alluding to that admirable paper which most of you heard, and which I hope all have read, by Mr. William Hawes, respecting the Exhibition of 1862, enough I think has been said by my two friends, who have preceded me, almost to exhaust the subject, as far as such a subject ought to be exhausted in a convivial meeting. With regard to the toast to which I have to respond—that of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862—I know there is nothing more distasteful to an audience of this sort than to speak of one's self, but there are one or two topics connected with our acts as Commissioners, to which I would allude very briefly. In the first place, then, after the Society of Arts had done us the honour to propose to us to manage this Exhibition, we showed no undue haste in complying with that request. I have sometimes felt that we may have exposed ourselves to the charge of having wasted some precious time before we gave a final answer to that request; but upon the whole, and upon reflection, I have not the slightest doubt that that time was not ill-spent. I think, even though backed by the powerful influence of the Society of Arts, if we had rushed into the undertaking before it was clear that the public were of opinion that another exhibition was desirable, and that the time was come for that exhibition, we should have been doing that which would not have conduced to final success. But when we saw that guarantee list raised to such a very large amount, when we considered the difference in some respects between that guarantee list and that of a former occasion, I think there would be no doubt on our minds, and no doubt on the minds of those who reflected upon the subject, that the deliberate opinion of those who were most qualified to form a sound judgment on the matter was, that such time had arrived. As one officially connected with the last exhibition, I cannot but admit that there was never any doubt but that, at some time or other, it would have to be revived. That was only a natural result of the success of that exhibition. It was stated by an illustrious personage, who was one of the earliest promoters of that great enterprise, that the object of the exhibition was to give a test, and, as it were, a living picture of the actual advancement of mankind at the present moment, and to serve as a starting point from whence, from time to time, to examine how far the exertions of mankind had carried on the great process of civilization. If we had been satisfied with that one success, and had then rested upon our oars, the exhibition would have been successful certainly at the time; but with regard to its influence upon the future progress of the arts and manufactures of the country, it would have been of no value at all. The response that has been made to the proposition of the Society of Arts by the large list of guarantors, and the fact of intending exhibitors having already applied for three times as much space as the Commissioners can afford, shows that the time for holding another exhibition has arrived. We are moreover further confirmed in this fact by knowing that it was the intention

of the Emperor of the French to have had such an exhibition next year if we had not come forward as we have done. As soon as we assumed our duties, there was one very important point which we carefully considered; we were advised by some persons, whose judgment we could not but respect, that regarding the various circumstances which might affect the coming exhibition, it would be judicious to restrict the scale on which we were to carry out the enterprise, and that we should do it on a less extensive scale to what was done in 1851. We carefully considered such suggestions, but we decided that not only for the credit of the country, but also for the pecuniary interests of the guarantors, if we went into the work at all, we should go in for a success and not for a failure, and if we did go in for a success, supported as we expected to be, and as we find we are in this country and also in foreign countries, we should, with the exercise of a tolerable amount of prudence and business-like habits, achieve a like success to that which attended the exertions of the Commissioners in 1851. I have not myself attended to the details of the last census, in a way which I have no doubt some statistical members of the Society have done, with regard to the bearing of that census upon our expectations. I cannot calculate how many millions of people are now of an age to enjoy an exhibition who were unable to enjoy such a thing ten or eleven years ago; but there are one or two prominent facts which present themselves; such as that there are more than 2,000,000 of increase of population, that increase having taken place in the great centres connected with the metropolis by the railroads which bind the country together; and in this very metropolis there is not less than 500,000 increase of that population which furnished the principal number of visitors to the late Exhibition. As to the co-operation of foreign nations, nothing can exceed the assurances we have received as to the intention of those powers to come forward both in their own interests and as a mark of courtesy to the British nation to co-operate in this great work. Commissioners have been appointed in most foreign countries. In France the President of the Commission has been appointed in the person of a prince very near to the throne, whilst the governments of other nations have appointed to that office men most distinguished in science and in arts; and therefore, I say, I look for cordial co-operation from those quarters. The noble Chairman, in the magnificent speech he has given us, has, with singular felicity, laid down the great principle of self-government as applied to our colonies and to ourselves. Now, gentlemen, I believe that that power of self-government, which has so mainly distinguished the Anglo-Saxon race, partly proceeds from the character of the race, and partly from the habits it has been brought up in. I believe if you look to the history of the Society of Arts, or if you look to the question of this great Exhibition, we may say there is one point in which we defy all Europe to compete with us—that is in the results which we produce from voluntary efforts and voluntary associations. We wish, as the Commissioners of 1862, to carry out that principle as far as possible. Our object is, in this exhibition, to request the leading men of districts, and the leading men of particular trades, to take upon themselves, as much as possible, the duties and responsibilities of managing that with which they must be so much better, and so much more intimately acquainted, than any other body can be. The only step which we shall think it right to take is, after explaining the general principles, keeping a watch over the different committees who have so kindly and cordially agreed to co-operate in this matter, to protect the just rights of minorities, and to prevent the necessities of the masses from being overruled by the authority of the few. This, I believe, is the right principle to pursue, and then I think we cannot fail of success. I look forward, therefore, to the next year with great expectation. It has been the custom of all countries to have their commemorations. Amongst the most famous of these were those of the Greeks, and we know the importance they attached to them. They gloried in their Isthmian

games, and we in England have a sort of national commemoration in our great Derby Day. I trust I shall not lower myself in your estimation when I say that there are few events which are so thoroughly enjoyed by me as the Derby. I trust, further, I shall not lower the character of the government with which I am connected, or so far confirm the axiom, "How little wisdom governs the world," when I say that several of my colleagues in the government take the same interest as myself in that event, and that they did not hesitate to postpone the vexed question of the Galway Packet Contract for the sake of witnessing the Derby. Yet, although we may feel an interest in the contests between animals for which Englishmen feel an instinctive affection, that does not debar us from taking the greatest interest in contests of a higher order between man and man in the peaceful pursuits of arts and manufactures, realising that which has been eloquently described as the power which the Almighty has given to man to make use of the material world, and to command the elements, so as to afford the greatest degree of comfort and happiness to humanity over the world. Sir Thomas Phillips has alluded with great feeling to the interest which the working man has in the approaching Exhibition. There will be an advantage in every class of the community enjoying it, and I feel, whether it is for the manufacturer or the producer, or the consumer, it will be of the greatest possible advantage to the working man and artisan that he should know, not only what we are doing ourselves and what progress we are making, but that he should also have the opportunity of testing the progress that is made by foreign nations in those industries and arts in which he is engaged. I hope, with attending favourable circumstances, with the prospect of good harvests, with fine weather, with the blessing of Divine Providence upon the work, with the peace of the world maintained, of which no man can speak with certainty, but about which the minds of men are more reassured than was the case some time ago, and with the distant hope, but which it is impossible to prophecy, that our countrymen on the other side of the Atlantic may either become reunited in a peaceful bond, or separate without a recurrence of the dreadful horrors of war—I believe, with the assistance of the highly progressive and highly intelligent Society here present, the Exhibition of 1862 will prove—I will not go so far as to say a great success, but, at all events, not discreditable to the great nation which now offers its hospitality to the nations of the world. The noble earl, in feeling terms, expressive of the friendship which had been formed in college days, and cemented by the associations of after years, concluded by proposing, "The Health of the noble Chairman."

The toast was drunk with all the honours.

The CHAIRMAN said—I am overwhelmed by the kindness of the terms in which my noble friend has proposed my health, and by the enthusiastic manner in which you have been good enough to receive the toast. If it be true that I have, upon some occasions, undertaken duties of a somewhat difficult and responsible character, I can only say that I have been encouraged to do so by the confidence, which has never deserted me, that my acts and my motives would receive generous interpretation, both from the government which I served, and from the public of the country. As my noble friend has said, nothing is more disagreeable than to have to speak of one's self, and I frankly confess, one of the most disagreeable part of one's return home, after some long absence in a distant country, which one's friends are naturally anxious to hear about, is that one finds one's self in a position in which one cannot help talking about one's self. I would say, with reference to what fell from Sir Thomas Phillips, when he alluded to the colleague of my noble friend, who was prepared to undertake anything at any notice, I can tell you what suggested this idea to Sir Thomas Phillips. I said to him a moment before, that people had wondered at my audacity in going into Pekin, but that I thought it ten times more audacious in me to take the chair at the dinner

of the Society of Arts. Your reception of me, however, has been so kind, that I cannot anticipate any limit to the acts of audacity I may be capable of perpetrating hereafter.

Mr. HAWES said—Whatever difficulty Sir Thos. Phillips may have felt in addressing you, after the very eloquent speech of our noble chairman, that difficulty is undoubtedly increased in my case, by having to follow, not only the noble chairman, but the noble lord who has just sat down. But, gentlemen, the toast which the Council of the Society has entrusted to me is so comprehensive and of such vast interest, that I hope, in the short time that I shall detain you, to be able, at any rate, to interest you, and to prove that the Council, in selecting it as one of the toasts of the evening, have justly appreciated the great interest which all feel in everything relating to the subject of it. I am entrusted with the toast of “The Colonies and our Dependencies,” which are of such vast value in the production of almost everything necessary to the advancement of the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce of this country. The members of this Society cannot but feel an interest in the progress of our colonies, an interest in their prosperity, and an interest in the advantages which will be derived from a successful pursuit, in those distant lands, of the three great objects which this Society was instituted to promote. Gentlemen, it has been already remarked, but in other language, that the sun never sets in the dominions of our Queen; and so we may say of this Society, that wherever our commerce extends, there its influence extends; and I feel sure that that influence is now being exerted with greater energy than at any previous period, in all parts of the world, to promote commerce and civilisation, and all those arts which tend to the improvement of the native populations, however depraved, however uneducated, and however ignorant they may now be of the true principles of commerce and industry. My lord, the effect of that industry and that immense power which this country possesses, and exercised as it now is, and extended over the vast districts included in our colonies and dependencies, must be to raise England higher in the estimation of the world than she ever previously stood—to place this country before the populations of the most distant lands in a prouder position than she ever before occupied, and I hope I may say to make her more respected in the world, as the protector of commerce, as the protector of civilisation, and as the protector of liberty, wherever her influence and power may be felt. The policy of this country has vastly altered. Formerly, wherever we planted our flag we had previously conquered the people; now we plant our flag and ask the people to trade with us—to enter upon friendly relations with us. We do not conquer them, but we use our influence to induce them to open their ports to all the world; not to us exclusively, but to all the world, trusting to our energy, power, and industry to give us the preference, and to enable us, as the pioneers of civilization, to secure a fair share of the advantages of trade; and I am proud to say the country owes a deep debt of gratitude to the noble lord who occupies the chair, for the able manner in which, in a distant country, and among a people entertaining deeply-seated prejudices against us, he has enlarged the sphere of our commerce, and increased our political influence; and I hope I may be allowed to say that few governments have, I think, been under greater obligations to a representative than that of which the noble lord, who last addressed us, is a member, in to the noble earl in the chair, and of which government, in its foreign and colonial policy, most of us have been earnest and ardent supporters. To our colonies we are indebted for large supplies of food; to our colonies we owe the great supplies we receive of the necessaries and luxuries of life; we owe to them our supply of tea, and coffee, and sugar, and rice. If we bought that food, and those luxuries only from them, and gave them nothing in return, our colonies would be of infinite importance to us all; but of how much greater importance are they to us when they take, in return for these necessaries and luxuries, the industry of our people,

and pay us with commodities which promote the comfort, the happiness, and the well-being of those who are employed in their manufacture. Gentlemen, looking from whatever point of view we may, our colonies are of such immense importance to this country that no time of this Society can be misapplied which it devotes to any subject that tends to bring before the public view their industry and their products, and encourages the public to consider in what way that industry can be best fostered and encouraged; to ascertain in what direction their investments can be made most beneficial to the colonies, and to the mother country. This Society has for a long time past had a Committee which has devoted itself to these inquiries, and all I can say to you now is that I hope, by the support that you will give us, that that Committee will become more useful than it has ever yet been, and that in time to come it may show you that the Society of Arts has done as much service for our country, in the colonies as at home, and is entitled, by its usefulness, to receive from you a strong mark of your approbation. Gentlemen, if the Society receive that from you its labours will be amply repaid, and we shall look forward to its progress with greater confidence than hitherto, relying upon the absolute good that we do to merit public support. I ask you, then, to allow me to propose that we drink the toast, or rather the sentiment of “Prosperity to our Colonies,” and may the power and influence of this country not now extended by conquest, but by peaceful intercourse, be increased year by year, and prosper as it has hitherto prospered. May that power from over which the sun never withdraws its influence be yet extended; and may our Queen see those colonies and distant dependencies increasing under her reign in wealth and civilisation in a still greater degree than they have ever yet done.

Mr. M. H. MARSH, M.P., said—The task of returning thanks on behalf of the Colonies, with reference to Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, has been deputed to me. With regard to the last named, I think our colonies may eventually take up a high position. We not only enrich ourselves with these material productions, but the work we are carrying on in our colonies is doubly blessed—“It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.” I have myself seen regions of the earth where nothing was visible but barren rocks and trees, but after the Anglo-Saxon had gone there the desert had been turned into a paradise; houses, gardens, churches, and schools, have sprung up in a few years, and all that is good and full of promise. There are, I am aware, those who think that art is not the destiny of our Colonies, that to others it has been given to produce the breathing canvas and the living marble, whilst to the colonies it has been given only to replenish the earth, to conquer and subdue the nations, and to fill the regions of the south with our own sturdy race and our own noble Institutions and literature. But for my part I can see no inconsistency between high art and commercial enterprise. We see the ancient columns of Greece along the shores of the Mediterranean where ancient commerce flourished; these are left as monuments which we try to imitate, but can never surpass, and I can see no reason why, at some future period, our colonies should not turn their attention to high art and produce monuments of equal beauty. When I look around this noble building—when I look at the general state of society in this country, and see the progress which has been made in art within the last few years, and when I consider that this Society has had its full share in this great work, I do not despair, with the interest that is felt on the subject in this country, that the day is not far distant when our colonies may be as well known for arts as they are now for commercial enterprise and industry.

Mr. WILLIAM EWART, M.P., said—The subject to which I have very briefly to call your attention is that of the Examinations instituted by this Society. It is a peculiarly appropriate subject in the presence of the noble lord, the President of the Council, and a member of the Government which has bestowed upon the country the benefit of

the system of competitive examination. What has been the progress of this Society in these examinations which it has so beneficially instituted throughout the country? I find that at present we may boast that we have 300 Institutions connected with us for the purposes of examination. I find the number of candidates examined this year was 750, which was an increase of 164 upon the number of candidates last year. I find that the number of places where examinations have been carried out is now 81, being an increase of 18 on the preceding year. I find that the subjects on which the competitors have been principally examined are Algebra, Bookkeeping, and Arithmetic. Again, I find that a leading subject of examination has been the French language, which affords me peculiar gratification, because, with our greatly enlarged commercial relations with France, I am happy to see that a corresponding attention is being given to the acquiring of a language which will be brought more into request than ever. I am also rejoiced to find that in the subject of drawing there has been an increase in the number of students in the present year, because, in a country like this, drawing is a subject of the greatest consequence. It is a fact, gratifying and worthy of especial notice, that the great majority of these 750 examinees belong to the mechanical classes of the community; others are warehousemen and clerks, who are content to limit their hours of recreation for the sake of availing themselves of the advantages of the Examinations of this Society. It is gratifying to find that these Examinations have created so deep an interest, and that it is upon such a foundation that the prosperity of this country is established, for it adds to the vitality of the freedom of England to extend these examinations. It is, therefore, with great pleasure that I give you, without further comment, "Prosperity to the Institutions in Union," accompanied by the hope that they will extend to the utmost limits of the kingdom, and that they may gain strength and influence as they increase in numbers.

The toast having been duly honoured,

Mr. AKROYD said—As the representative of an Institution in connection with the Society of Arts, for myself and my brother representatives I beg to return thanks for the cordial manner in which the toast had been received. But I should imperfectly discharge my duty if, whilst acknowledging the compliment, I did not gratefully admit the benefits which the associate Institutions have received from their connection with the Society—benefits which are mutual, for whilst through its branches the central Society derives information as to the wants and feelings of the working classes, as to the requirements of the arts, trade, and commerce of the country, on the other hand, the branch Institutions receive from the central body renewed strength and vigour, with a wholesome supervision. It is an immense field which the Society has undertaken to cultivate, and nobly has it fulfilled its task. Much as it has already accomplished, more remains to be done. As a British manufacturer, I beg to thank the noble chairman for his practical remarks. Allusion has been made to the friendly tournament in which the British and French manufacturers are about to engage. I am not afraid of the contest. In fact, the English manufacturer has already entered the lists under every disadvantage. French goods are now admitted free into this country, whilst British goods are excluded from France until the new treaty comes into operation. I am free to admit that, in the higher class of art designs, in novelty of effect, in brilliancy of colour, the French have the superiority. Nevertheless, the English have their peculiar excellences, and in neat, quiet styles of subdued taste they carry off the palm. With free competition, each nation will discover its own characteristic qualities, and develop its own genius. Neither will gain any sweeping advantage, or drive the other out of the market, but each will be benefited. I recently came in contact with a French gentleman from the manufacturing districts in France, and that gentleman impressed me with respect for, and a high opinion

of, the French manufacturers as a class. The gentleman in question gave me to understand that there was a vague alarm amongst the French manufacturers that England would deluge them with her cheap goods, and that he, at first, shared that alarm, but on comparison of prices, and from observation, he discovered that his fears were exaggerated, and when he returned to France his alarm had subsided. Warlike rumours have been afloat, and are still rife, but in my opinion the forthcoming Exhibition offers the surest guarantee for peace. It will promote friendly intercourse betwixt the two people, it will excite a friendly feeling, and strengthen the bonds of friendly alliance.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1861.

The Annual General Meeting for receiving the Council's Report and the Treasurer's Statement of the Receipts, Payments, and Expenditure, during the past year, and also for the Election of Officers, was held on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m. William Hawes, Esq., Member of the Council, presided.

The Secretary having read the Bye-Laws relating to the Annual General Meeting,

The Chairman said that, by the Bye-Laws, he was directed to nominate two gentlemen to act as scrutineers of the Ballot for the election of officers. He would ask Mr. Dennis and Mr. Robertson to undertake that office.

Those gentlemen having consented to act, the Chairman declared the Ballot open. He then called upon the Secretary to read the

ANNUAL REPORT.

In compliance with the Bye-Laws of the Society, the Council, on their retirement from office, at the Annual General Meeting of the members held this day, lay before them an account of their proceedings and of the business of the Society during their year of office.

ARTISTIC COPYRIGHT.

A considerable amount of attention has been again devoted to this subject, and the Society's Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Chas. L. Eastlake, the President of the Royal Academy, has held many meetings. The members have been fortunate enough to enlist on behalf of the Bill the sympathy and valuable assistance of Sir Richard Bethell, M.P., Her Majesty's Attorney-General, who has undertaken the charge of the Bill in the House of Commons, and has taken an amount of interest in the subject and bestowed an amount of time and labour in perfecting the Bill, which could scarcely have been expected from one the calls upon whose time and thought are so numerous and so pressing. The Bill, though substantially the same as that of last year, has been, under the superintendence of the Attorney-General, greatly improved, and as the members are aware, has been introduced into the House of Commons as a Government Bill, and it now stands waiting for Committee. The unusually protracted debates which have taken place

on the general business of the Government have delayed the progress of the measure. A very large deputation from this Society, a short time since, had the honour of an interview with Lord Palmerston, when they pressed upon his Lordship the justice of this Bill, and urged the special importance of its being speedily passed, looking especially to the interests of the International Exhibition of next year, when foreigners are invited to exhibit their productions in the Fine Arts. The deputation pointed out that unless some day could be speedily fixed for its discussion, they feared that the Session would pass away without any result, and they earnestly requested his Lordship to arrange for some time when the matter could receive the attention of Parliament. His Lordship has undertaken to give the matter his best consideration, and it is hoped that a definite day will be fixed, when the Attorney-General will have an opportunity of explaining the clauses of the Bill, and taking the sense of the House of Commons upon its provisions.

COMMITTEES.

The members of the Gutta Percha Committee have been continuing their inquiries during the Session, and their report is now in the course of preparation.

The Surgical Instrument Committee is occupied in preparing lists required for the Exhibition of next year, and it is hoped that, through their agency, that department of the Exhibition will be far more complete and valuable than it was in 1851.

The members are aware that the Council had in contemplation to get together, for Exhibition on the walls of this room, a collection of the works of the late Robert Leslie, R.A. A Committee was appointed to take charge of this matter; they held many meetings, and communicated with the owners of the principal works of that artist. Her Majesty the Queen at once consented to lend the pictures in the Royal Collection, but too small an amount of support was received from other quarters to render it possible to get together such an Exhibition as would do justice to the painter and be attractive to the public. The Council were, therefore, compelled most reluctantly to give up their intention, and they feel assured that the members will sympathise with them in their regret, not only for the loss of a highly valuable and interesting Exhibition, but for the opportunity of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of a charming and favourite painter.

During the year, the Council have had under consideration the importance of getting established

DISTRICT MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES OF SCIENCE AND ART,

and upon the recommendation of the Committee

to which this question was referred, passed the following resolutions:—

1. That the Society of Arts will promote the establishment and improvement of District Museums and Galleries throughout the United Kingdom, where objects of art and science may be exhibited, at times and under regulations which shall afford to all classes of the people the greatest advantages.

2. That the course of action of the Society shall be, to endeavour to bring District Museums into connection with this Society, the British Museum, the National Gallery, the South Kensington Museum, Kew Gardens, and other national institutions, and with private Societies, such as the Royal Horticultural, the Royal Botanic, Zoological, Chemical, and Microscopical, with the view of establishing a systematic circulation of objects among District Museums; to endeavour likewise to promote contributions from public bodies and private individuals for the same purpose; to hold conferences from time to time when the subject may be discussed; to seek the assistance of Parliament when necessary; and generally to assist in promoting the objects in view.

3. That a General Committee be appointed to promote these objects, to consist of the Council of the Society, the representatives of all Institutions in Union and the promoters of district museums and galleries, with power to add to their number, and to appoint the necessary sub-committees.

4. That a General Meeting shall be held at the Society's Rooms, to which influential persons desirous of promoting the proposed objects shall be invited.

This subject is still receiving consideration, and it is hoped that the Council shortly will be in a condition to bring the matter before a public meeting. The Lord Mayor has taken a considerable interest in it, and has consented to allow the use of the Mansion-house for the meeting, and to preside on the occasion.

THE COMPANY OF PAINTERS STAINERS.

In consequence of a communication from the Worshipful Company of Painters Stainers, seeking the aid of the Society of Arts in promoting the objects that body had in view, a Deputation from that Company met a Committee of the Council, and from the report of this Committee the Council learnt that the Company had, last year, for the first time, held a Public Exhibition of the Works of Artizans in Decorative Arts, and that the Company's Second Exhibition of Specimens of Marbling, Graining, Arabesque, Glass-work, and Mediæval and Ecclesiastical Ornament, would be opened at Painters' Hall on the 1st of the present month of June; that foreign and native operatives might send in specimens of their works on the same terms; that the Exhibition would be free both to the competitors and the public; that the Company and the Exhibitors would name three, and two, of the judges respectively; and that to each of the successful competitors in marbling, in graining, in writing, and in decoration in oil or distemper, the Company would award not only a certificate and a prize, but also a gift of its freedom.

It appeared, also, that the Company desires to establish a school, with lectures and classes, where

operatives may receive instruction in the various arts of decoration.

The Council subsequently, in a letter to the Company, said—"The importance of industrial instruction in a great commercial and manufacturing community can scarcely be estimated too highly. To do justice to the industry, perseverance, intelligence, and manly spirit of the artizans and mechanics of the United Kingdom, an education, not of the head alone, but of the head, hand, eye, and taste, is obviously needful. The Society of Arts, by its system of examinations, certificates, and prizes, has done something to stimulate the industrial classes to strive after that education of the head which they greatly need; but though nearly one hundred Local Boards of examination have sprung into existence to co-operate with the Society in the prosecution of that object, the Society has not as yet seen its way to the creation of any satisfactory machinery for stimulating and testing, by competitive exhibitions or otherwise, the education of the hand, eye, and taste, that practical skill, dexterity and refinement, which, no less than knowledge, are necessary to the success of the artizan and mechanic in their various arts and handicrafts."

The Council have gladly welcomed the Painters Stainers as coadjutors. They consider that their project is capable of valuable extension, and may serve to indicate to other ancient corporations and independent public bodies, an opening whereby, through similar or analogous means, they may renew that usefulness which time, in some measure, and in some particulars, has somewhat impaired.

In compliance with the Company's request, the Council of the Society of Arts nominated three gentlemen, viz., Mr. William Dyce, R.A., Mr. J. Gregory Crace, and Mr. Peter Graham, who obligingly consented to be associated with the five judges, above referred to, at the forthcoming Exhibition; the decisions (of the eight) to be given in the name of the Painters Stainers Company—not in the name of the Society of Arts. If, however, the three gentlemen nominated by the Council should find among the specimens two or three which should appear to them to possess peculiar merit, they were authorised to recommend them for some special recognition by the Society of Arts.

The Council also assented to the proposal that when the Exhibition was closed at Painters' Hall, the Company should send to the Society's House for further Exhibition here, a selection of the most meritorious and interesting works.

The Council also voted Ten Guineas as a contribution to the Company's Prize Fund.

This Exhibition is now open to public view at the Company's Hall, Little Trinity-lane, and Medals and Prizes have been awarded, the par-

ticulars of which will be given in the *Journal* when the Judges' Report is received.

The Council's correspondence with the Painters Stainers was communicated to the Annual Conference between the Council and the Representatives of the Institutions in union with the Society; and, after the subject had been discussed, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That as exhibitions of works of skilled labour have a powerful tendency to encourage improvements in manufacturing industry, and at the same time to improve mental cultivation, it is desirable that such exhibitions should be held in connection with the principal provincial Institutions, wherever practicable, as well as in the Metropolis, and that Schools of Science and Art be specially invited to co-operate therein."

The Council is not prepared to prescribe the conditions on which such Exhibitions, whether competitive or not, should be held. The details might be varied in various places, and in relation to various objects. The subject is full of importance, and should be carefully ventilated.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

The business which has, however, principally engaged the attention of the Council during their year of office, has been the International Exhibition of 1862. The last report stated that the promises to the Guarantee Fund exceeded £300,000, and that the Council were in communication with the proposed Trustees, and had applied to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, for a grant of portion of the land at South Kensington as a site for the Exhibition of 1862, and were endeavouring to secure, in addition, such an appropriation of the land as would secure it for future Exhibitions. The Council have now to record that their communication with the proposed Trustees has ended in their acceptance of the duties which they were invited to undertake; that the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have granted a site for the Exhibition of 1862, rent free, and have, on certain conditions undertaken to reserve the land for an Exhibition to be held in the year 1872.

The Commissioners have also undertaken to grant to the Society of Arts a lease for 99 years, from January, 1863, of a portion of the Exhibition building, covering a site not exceeding one acre, in the event of the Exhibition being sufficiently successful to allow of such building being permanent, the rent to be paid being at the rate of £240 per acre; and the spot which has been selected as the site on which the Society of Arts' building is to be erected is the central portion of the ground fronting Cromwell-road, and consists of about three-quarters of an acre. The Council had a lengthened correspondence with the proposed Trustees previous to their acceptance of the trusts, and it was not until they had given the

most mature and careful consideration to the subject in all its aspects that they consented to undertake the arduous and responsible duties which the Society and the Guarantors had invited them to assume, and the Council may congratulate the members on having so efficient and influential a body to carry out the International Exhibition of 1862. As soon as the arrangements in reference to the site were complete and the Trustees had accepted the trusts, it became the duty of the Council to obtain such a recognition of the undertaking by the Crown as should give to it a great public national character, and should place the Trustees who were to conduct it in a position of authority, as well with regard to foreign Exhibitors as to those of our own country. With this view, the Society sought for and obtained from the Crown a Royal Charter, based upon the arrangements which had been settled by the Society, and which has incorporated the Trustees under the title of "The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862." This Charter has been given at length in the *Journal*.* Before, however, the Commissioners could enter publicly on their duties, there remained for the Society the important charge of embodying the obligations of the guarantors in a legal document, upon which the necessary funds could be raised. Whilst the form of the Charter was being settled, a negotiation was carried on with the Bank of England for the loan of £250,000 on the security of the guarantors, and a form of guarantee deed was settled, to which the signatures of 1,002 guarantors have been affixed, for sums in the aggregate amounting to £420,900, and on the security of this document the Bank of England has agreed to advance a quarter of a million of money to the Commissioners for the purposes of the Exhibition. The Commissioners are now, and for some time past, as is well known, have been actively engaged in organising and carrying out the Exhibition, and the members will be glad to be assured that, up to the present moment, everything is prospering as well as can be wished, and that on all sides, both at home and abroad, the Commissioners receive assurances of aid, such as render their labours certain of success. The Council cannot take leave of this subject without expressing to the members how deeply they are indebted to His Royal Highness the President for the valuable aid which His Royal Highness has afforded the Society. His Royal Highness, throughout the whole of the proceedings which have taken place, has not only taken a deep interest in them, but has been at all times ready to give his counsel and advice whenever sought; and the Council feel deeply grateful to their President for the valuable assistance that has been afforded whenever the in-

fluence of His Royal Highness's exalted position was needed, and his counsel and advice asked, and these occasions were not unfrequent. Of the deep interest which His Royal Highness takes in the Exhibition, the members have had the opportunity of judging for themselves, when he presided at the meeting on the 5th of June, on the occasion of the reading of an interesting paper, by Mr. Hawes, on the Exhibition of 1862.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

In compliance with a request from the Directors of the Royal Academy of Music, the Council have appointed a Committee to consider, in conjunction with that body, what measures should be taken to place that Academy in a position to realize the hopes of its founders, by subserving the purposes of a National School of Music. The subject is still under consideration.

MARINE ALGÆ.

Two Essays only were sent in competition for Sir Walter Trevelyan's Prize; one of the Essays, whilst they were under the consideration of the adjudicators, was withdrawn, and no prize has been adjudged to the other.

CONVERSAZIONI.

There have been two Conversazioni during the Session; one held in the Society's House in the Adelphi, and the other at the South Kensington Museum; at the latter upwards of 3,500 persons were present.

EXHIBITION OF INVENTIONS.

The Society's Thirteenth Annual Exhibition of Inventions was held in the Society's Rooms as usual. The particulars have already appeared in the Society's *Journal*.

MEDALS.

The Papers read during the Session have been of an interesting character, and the following have been selected by the Council for the award of Medals and of Special Thanks:—

To Dr. Edward Smith, F.R.S., for his two papers, "Recent Experimental Inquiries into the Nature and Action of Alcohols as Food," and "On the Uses of Tea in the Healthy System." *The Society's Silver Medal.*

To A. K. Isbister, for his paper "On the Hudson's Bay Territories; their Trade, Productions, and Resources; with Suggestions for the Establishment and Economical Administration of a Crown Colony on the Red River and Saskatchewan." *The Society's Silver Medal.*

To Alexander Redgrave, for his paper "On the Progress of the Textile Manufactures of Great Britain." *The Society's Silver Medal.*

To Dr. Milligan, for his paper "On Tasmania; its Character, Products, and Resources." *The Society's Silver Medal.*

To Charles Ledger, for "The Introduction of the Alpaca into the Australian Colonies." *The Society's Silver Medal.*

To F. Joubert, for "The Application of Photography to the production of Images on Glass, which can be burnt in." *The Society's Silver Medal.*

To A. J. Tansley, for his paper "On the Straw Plait Trade." *The Special Thanks of the Society.*

* See present Vol., p. 205.

To Charles Tomlinson, for his paper "On the Economic History of Paraffine. *The Special Thanks of the Society.*

UNION OF INSTITUTIONS.

As regards this branch of the Society's business, the Council refer for particulars to the Report of the Secretary, read to the Conference on the 18th instant. The Union continues to flourish. The Examinations have been held, with increased success, at eighty-one different places in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland; and the Society may have the gratification of knowing that it has not only accomplished considerable results by its own immediate action, but has also brought into existence nearly one hundred Local Boards of Education, whose operations are constantly increasing in extent and value.

FINANCES.

In conclusion, the Council have great pleasure in referring to the very satisfactory position of the Society in a financial point of view, a large and unprecedented number of members having joined the Society during this Session. 556 new Members, including those who will be elected at the close of this meeting, have been added to the Society's list, and the balance sheet which, in accordance with the Bye-laws, was published in last week's *Journal*, shows the increasing prosperous condition of the Society.

The CHAIRMAN then put to the Meeting that the report now read be received and adopted, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. GRIFFITH FRITH moved a vote of thanks to Sir Thomas Phillips, for the able manner in which he had conducted the business of the Society, as Chairman of the Council during the past Session. The remarkable zeal and intelligence which he had exhibited during the past year of office, when the duties had been more than usually onerous, could not but entitle him to the gratitude of the members, and he was sure they would join with him (Mr. Frith) in expressing their appreciation of his valuable services, particularly in relation to the approaching Great Exhibition.

Mr. FRED. LAWRENCE, in seconding the motion, could not but feel that the Chairman and the rest of the Council deserved special thanks for all they had done for the Society during the past session. The duties in connection with the Exhibition had been unusually arduous, and there had been a good deal of up-hill work in overcoming various difficulties. Now that its success had ceased to be doubtful every one was ready to come forward and support it, but this had not been the case in the first instance, and had it not been for what Sir Thomas Phillips had recently so well described as the "aggressive" policy of the Society, the undertaking would not have been placed in its present favourable position. With regard to the Society of Arts, he thought it had scarcely been sufficiently selfish in this matter; it was not well treated in 1851, and he much feared it would derive little benefit, except in the shape of credit, from the approaching Exhibition. With reference to the arrangements with the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, as to the site for the building, and other matters, he thought they had made a very good bargain for themselves, and that the Society would not derive much advantage. With regard to the Guarantee Fund, he thought

that as the Guarantors were to decide on the appropriation of the surplus, the list ought soon to be closed, or there would be danger that those who came in at the eleventh hour, when the risk was almost nominal, might swamp by their votes the members of the Society, who had come forward at an early stage to support the Exhibition.

The CHAIRMAN in putting the motion to the meeting, desired, as a member of Council, to bear his testimony to the remarkable manner in which Sir Thomas Phillips had devoted his energies and time to the work of the Society. His professional knowledge had also been most valuable in the recent negotiations connected with the Exhibition. With regard to the remarks of Mr. Lawrence as to the Guarantee List, he was disposed to a great extent to agree with him, but it must be allowed that there were great difficulties as to closing the list, for if, in spite of all expectation, any deficit were to occur, the Guarantors might feel disposed to blame the Council for refusing to receive additional names, by which, of course, the individual loss would have been diminished.

The vote of thanks to Sir Thomas Phillips was carried unanimously.

The ballot having remained open one hour, and the scrutineers having reported, the Chairman declared that the following members had been unanimously elected to fill the several offices. The names in *italics* are those of members who have not, during the past year, filled the offices to which they have been elected:—

COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT, K.G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Thomas Dyke Acland.	The Earl Granville, K.G., F.R.S.
Lord Ashburton, F.R.S.	<i>William Hawes.</i>
<i>Sir Richard Bethell, M.P.</i>	Henry Thomas Hope.
W. H. Bodkin.	Sir Thomas Phillips, F.G.S.
<i>Sir John P. Boileau, Bart.</i>	The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.
<i>The Duke of Buccleuch, K.G.</i>	Lord Stanley, M.P.
Harry Chester.	William Tooke, F.R.S.
Henry Cole, C.B.	Thomas Winkworth.
C. Wentworth Dilke.	Vice-Chancellor Sir William
John Dillon.	Page Wood, V.P.R.S.
William Fairbairn, LL.D., F.R.S.	

OTHER MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

John Bell.	J. C. Macdonald.
J. Griffith Frith.	William Thomas Mackrell.
<i>Peter Graham.</i>	M. H. Marsh, M.P.
<i>Edward Hamilton.</i>	<i>Lestock Robert Reid.</i>
<i>Robert Hunt, F.R.S.</i>	Thomas Sopwith, F.R.S.
Francis Le Breton.	Wm. Spottiswoode, F.R.S.

TREASURERS.

Samuel Redgrave. | *George F. Wilson, F.R.S.*

AUDITORS.

John Alger. | *W. B. Simpson.*

SECRETARY.

Peter Le Neve Foster, M.A.

FINANCIAL OFFICER.

Samuel Thomas Davenport.

At the conclusion of the General Meeting, a Special Meeting, called for the election of members, was held, at which William Hawes, Esq., Member of the Council, presided.

The following candidates were balloted for and duly elected members of the Society :—

Addington, Right Hon. Henry Unwin.....	78, Eaton-place, S.W.	Galpin, Thomas Dixon	Datchet Lodge, Datchet.
Allen, Edward Ellis ..	2, Brunswick-place, Brompton, S.W.	Gibbs, John	122, High-street, Oxford.
Andrew, Charles William	6, Spencer-place, Brixton-road, S.	Glubb, Albert Charles Lyne	Liskeard, Cornwall.
Andrews, Samuel	21, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.	Gooden, James Chisholm	33, Tavistock-square, W.C.
Angell, Joseph	10, Strand, W.C.	Goore, Wm. Henry P.	Camden - villa, Moscow - road, Kensington Palace - gardens, W.
Asprey, Charles	166, New Bond-street, W., and 22, Albemarle-street, W.	Grabham, Charles	18, Cannon-street, E.C.
Bashford, Frederick ...	43, Porchester-square, Hyde-park, W.	Great-Rex, Augustus ...	23, Holborn-hill, E.C.
Batty, George	11, Pavement, Finsbury, E.C.	Hannay, Thomas	7, Terrace, Liskeard, Cornwall.
Baume, Celestin.....	21, Hatton-garden, E.C.; and 15, Canterbury-road, East Brixton, S.	Harriott, George R. ...	86, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, S.W.
Beckwith, Edward Lonsdale.....	Bartholomew-close, E.C.	Hawkins, George	88, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C.
Berri, David Gardner...	96, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.	Hemming, Frederick H.	104, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, W.
Bevan, William	24, Porchester-square, W.	Henderson, George Wm. Mercer	108, Eaton-place, S.W.
Beveridge, Erskine.....	Priory House, Dunfermline, N.B.	Hewett, William	18, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
Biddle, Daniel	81, Oxford-street, W.	Hindley, Samuel	12, Friday-street, Cheapside, E.C.
Bird, George	38, Edgware-road, W.	Holden, Isaac	Dockroyd, Yorkshire.
Black, Alexander	31, Hyde-park-gardens, W.	Hopcraft, George	3, Billiter-square, E.C.
Black, J. R., M.D. ...	23, Sumner - place, Onslow-square, S.W.	Howard, William	Bath Hotel, Piccadilly, W.
Blackwell, Thomas F.	21, Soho-square, W.	Hunt, Edmund	28, St. Enoch-square, Glasgow.
Bradley, James	47, Pall-mall, S.W.	Hurwitz, B.....	9, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.
Brice, Alexander	Malabar-lodge, Lee, Kent.	Johnson, F.....	12, North-street, Westminster, S.W.
Brook, Charles, Jun....	Meltham-mills, near Huddersfield.	Johnson, John Morris...	3, Castle-street, Holborn, E.C.
Browning, John	111, Minories, E.	Kinnaid, Lord	50, Avenue-road, St. John's-wood, N.W.
Butter, Henry.....	4, Minerva-place, Barnsbury-park, N.	Knill, Stuart	The Crosslets - in - the - grove, Blackheath, S.E.
Byas, Edward.....	20, Princes-square, Bayswater, W.	Ledger, Robt. Goulding	St. John's, Southwark, S.E.
Cama, M. H.	21, Gresham-house, City, E.C.	Leigh, Evan	Newton-grange, Newton Heath, near Manchester.
Christie, William	1, Sussex-terrace, King's-road, Chelsea, S.W.	Leigh, Frederick Allen.	Eccles, near Manchester.
Christy, Henry	103, Victoria - street, Westminster, S.W.	Leonard, Thomas	Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury, E.C.
Cock, John, jun.	Southmolton, Devon.	Leuchars, William.....	38, Piccadilly, W.
Coghlan, H.	14, Hyde-park-gardens, W.	Lewis, James	Bartlett's - buildings, Holborn, E.C.
Cole, Thomas	6, Castle-street, Holborn, E.C.	Lezard, Joseph	21, Hatton-garden, E.C.; and 41, Duncan-terrace, Islington, N.
Collins, William Job, M.D.	1, Albert-terrace, Primrose-hill, N.W.	Line, William.....	Daventry.
Cooke, William	26, Spring-gardens, S.W.	Loader, Richard	23 and 24, Pavement Finsbury, E.C.
Cousens, Richard Thos.	4, Kensington - palace-gardens, W.	Longford, Earl of	24, Bruton-street, W.
Cremor, William Henry	27, New Bond-street, W.	Lucas, Thomas Charles.	Lower Grove House, Roehampton, S.W.
Davis, Frederick.....	100, New Bond-street, W.	Lyons, George	Woodlands, near Aylesbury.
Derham, James	Nelson-street, Bristol.	Macarthur, Major-Gen. Edward, C.B.....	133, Piccadilly, W.
Derham, Samuel	Nelson-street, Bristol.	MacConnell, James, C.E.	Wolverton.
Devonshire, Duke of, K.G., F.R.S.	78, Piccadilly, W.	Malcolm, Major-General G. A.....	67, Sloane-street, S.W.
Drew, John.....	4, Christopher-street, Hatton-garden, E.C.	Martyn, Silas Edward..	46, Thurloe-square, Brompton, S.W.
Eavestaff, W. G.	60, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.	Maynard, Joseph	52, Westbourne-terrace, W.
Edwards, Morton	5, George-street, Hanover-square, W.	Metchim, W. P.	Stamford-house, Upper Park-road, Haverstock-hill, N.W.
Evans, John Llewellyn	120, Westbourne-terrace, W.	Miles, Alfred W.	11, St. Mary Abbot's-terrace, Kensington, W.
Fairbairn, Andrew	Wellington Foundry, Leeds.	Monk, Frederick W....	7, Albion-terrace, Faversham.
Faulkner, David.....	3, Brydges-street, Strand, W.C.	Moule, John	15, Seabright-place West, Hackney-road, N.E.
Fisher, Samuel	33, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.	Needham, William ...	Kilmorey House, St. Margaret's, Twickenham, S.W.
Foote, Harry Wells ...	75, Old Broad-street, E.C.	Nelson, Marsh	150, Piccadilly, W.
Foster, Charles Finch	Cambridge.	Newen, George	1, Hyde-park-terrace, Kensington-gore, W.
Frodsham, Geo. Henry	31, Gracechurch-street, E.C.	Noland, Edward Henry	29, Abingdon-villas, Kensington, W.
Galen, Alexander, M.A.	8, Percy-circus, Pentonville, W.C.		

Northcote, Stafford	29, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C.
Henry	22, Hyde-park-gate South, Ken-
Palmer, W. H.	2, Cockspur - street, Charing -
Pearce, John	cross, S.W.
Pender, John	Manchester.
Petter, George William	7, Upper Hornsey-rise, N.
Phillips, George	358 and 359, Oxford-street, W.
Reed, Charles	Paternoster-row, E.C.
Richardson, Thomas ...	Linen Hall, Dublin.
Rintoul, Robert	Wyndham Club, St. James's-
Robertson, John Forbes	square, S.W.
Rothschild, Baron Li-	Mountfort House, Barnsbury-
onel N. de, M.P. ...	square, N.
Sassoon, S. D.	New-court, St. Swithin's-lane,
Saul, G. T.	E.C.; Kingston-house, Prince's-
Seaman, W. M.	gate, S.W.; and Gunnersbury-
Shove, W. Spencer ...	park, Ealing, W.
Smith, George	17, Cumberland-terrace, Re-
Stanhope, Earl	gent's-park, N.W.
Staples, Joseph	Bow Lodge, Bow, E.
Staples, Joseph Henry	199, Sloane-street, S.W.
Prosser	Lee-terrace, Lee, S.E.
St. John, Horace Roscoe	27, Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park,
Story, George Marvin ..	W.
Strange, F.	3, Grosvenor-place-houses, S.W.
Talbot de Malahide,	10, South-street, Brompton, S.W.
Lord	25, Upper Seymour-street West,
Tayler, George	Connaught-square, W.
Teulon, Seymour	Crown-hill, Upper Norwood, S.
Thornycroft, Capt. ...	2, Coleman-street, E.C.
Towle, John	Tower-hill House, Anerley-
Tuckett, C., Junr.	road, Upper Norwood, S.
Tuely, Nathaniel, C.	Athenæum Club, Pall-mall,
Waite, George	S.W.; and 81, Jermyn-street,
Walker, Joseph W. ...	S.W.
Webb, Thomas	4, Gower-street, Bedford-square,
Williams, Charles	W.C.
Woodall, Frederick ...	Tenchley - park, Limpsfield,
Yates, William, Junr...	Surrey.
	Tettenhall - wood, Wolver-
	hampton.
	Weirs and Hincksey Mills, near
	Oxford.
	British Museum, W.C.
	8, Spencer-villas, Southfields,
	Wandsworth, S.W.
	2, Old Burlington-street, W.
	27, Francis-street, Tottenham
	Court-road, W.C.
	37, Bedford-place, Russell-sq.,
	W.C.
	225, Oxford-street, W.
	25, Orchard-street, Portman-
	square, W.
	31, Parliament-street, S.W.

AS A CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

Dr. Dino Carina Pisa, Tuscany.

To Correspondents.

ERRATUM.—In the last number of the *Journal*, p. 567, col. 1, lines 56 and 57, for "Mr. Adams (Secretary of the Shrewsbury Local Board)," read "Mr. Edwin Adams (Secretary of the Chelmsford Local Board)."

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. ... Royal Inst., 2. General Monthly Meeting.
 ENTOMOLOGICAL, 8.
 FRI. Archæological Inst., 4.

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

[From *Gazette*, June 21st, 1861.]

Dated 15th February, 1861.

388. M. Brown-Westhead, Manchester—Imp. applicable to the government or regulation and registration of excessive speed in hoisting apparatus, and railway carriages.

Dated 23rd February, 1861.

470. T. Spencer, Eccleston, near Prescott, Lancashire—Imp. in apparatus for the manufacture of articles of earthenware and of other plastic materials.

Dated 6th April, 1861.

854. J. H. Johnson, 47, Lincoln's-inn-fields—Imp. in looms for weaving figured fabrics, and in apparatus connected therewith. (A com.)

Dated 17th April, 1861.

940. H. Anthonissen, Brussels—An improved method of making bread and obtaining starch from the materials employed simultaneously.

Dated 22nd April, 1861.

995. H. Tarbouriech, Paris, 42, Laflitte-street—A double system mixed press.

Dated 23rd April, 1861.

1012. M. Henry, 84, Fleet-street—Imp. in apparatus for aerating liquids. (A com.)

Dated 6th May, 1861.

1136. E. L. Paraire, 52, Rathbone-place—Imp. in apparatus for propelling carriages on common roads.

Dated 16th May, 1861.

1246. F. N. Gisborne, 3, Adelaide-place, London-bridge—Imp. in the construction of electric targets for rifle and gun practice.

Dated 23rd May, 1861.

1308. W. Tebbutt, Loughborough, Leicestershire—Imp. in apparatus for ventilating dwelling rooms and other places, and for removing foul or noxious air therefrom.

1310. R. Mushet, Coleford, Gloucestershire—An imp. or imps. in casting ingots of steel.

Dated 24th May, 1861.

1316. F. H. Danchell, Red Lion-square—Certain improved methods of, and apparatus for, ascertaining and removing impurities contained in water.

Dated 27th May, 1861.

1334. G. H. Birkbeck, 34, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane—Imp. in apparatus for converting circular or rotary motion into alternate rectilinear motion. (A com.)

Dated 29th May, 1861.

1342. J. Halliwell, Baslow, Derbyshire—Imp. in churns.

Dated 30th May, 1861.

1354. A. Oudry, Paris—An improved construction of suspension bridges.

Dated 31st May, 1861.

1367. R. Laming, Priory-road, Kilburn—Imp. in manufacturing alkaline carbonates. (A com.)

Dated 1st June, 1861.

1378. F. N. Gisborne, 3, Adelaide-place, London-bridge—Imp. in the means of, and apparatus for, indicating the course to be steered in ships at sea and in galvanic batteries to be used in some cases therewith.

Dated 4th June, 1861.

1394. H. Allman, 13, Bedford-row—Certain imp. in the construction of window-sash fasteners.

1396. H. H. Hazard, Nelson-terrace, City-road—Imp. in cartridges.

1397. A. Prince, 4, Trafalgar-square—Imp. in the manufacture of gas and in the apparatus connected therewith. (A com.)

Dated 5th June, 1861.

1413. A. Duguet, 15, Newman-street, Middlesex—An imp. in the manufacture of pianos. (A com.)

1415. F. J. Manceaux, Paris—Imp. in breech-loading arms, and in projectiles for breech-loading arms.

Dated 6th June, 1861.

1417. J. Baker, 315, Oxford-street—The more perfectly finishing off and closing loaded cartridge cases used in breech-loading sporting guns.

1418. D. Nickols, Manchester—Imp. in machinery or apparatus for cutting paper or other materials.

1419. J. Bailey and W. H. Bailey, Albion Works, Salford—Imp. in apparatus for indicating the speed, flow, pressure, and vacuum of liquids, fluids, and other bodies.

1420. H. T. Coles, Silchester, Hants—Imp. in mechanism or apparatus for locks and bolts and other fasteners, gun locks, and gun breeches, catches for weaving shuttles, double screws, rifles, pistols, other fire-arms and ordnance, weaving-traversers, winders, sewing, weaving, netting, and other machines, and self-acting claws and grapples.

1421. L. J. Pommé de Mirimonde, Paris—Imp. in axle boxes, and in lubricating the parts therein.

1423. S. Moore, Liverpool—Imp. in apparatus or machinery for dressing and polishing rice.
1424. H. Rigby and P. W. Lowe, Salford—Imp. in the construction of steam boilers, and in the arrangement of the flues of steam boilers.
1425. C. Stratford, 1, Grooms Hill Grove, Greenwich, Kent—An equilibrium steering apparatus.
1426. G. Baker, Birmingham—A new or improved instrument or apparatus for churning and for beating eggs, and for other like purposes.
1427. T. Hamilton and J. Hamilton, Glasgow—Imp. relating to cop tubes.
1429. H. Turner and T. Yates, Leicester—Imp. in the manufacture of elastic web.
1430. S. Hawkins, 2, John-street, Kingsland-road—Imp. in expanding tables.
1431. H. Turner and T. Yates, Leicester—Imp. in railway signals.
1432. W. O. Johnston, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Imp. in pillars for supporting the roof in coal and other mines.
1433. B. D. Godfrey, Milford, U.S.—An improved boot or shoe with leather "uppers" and india-rubber soles.
1435. E. Hewitt, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex—Imp. in apparatus for creating or increasing air draughts in flues or other channels for ventilation and other purposes.
1437. J. Platt and W. Richardson, Oldham—Imp. in machinery or apparatus for making bricks.
1438. W. E. Newton, 66, Chancery-lane—Imp. applicable to railways for the purpose of facilitating the transport of carriages containing goods and passengers across arms of the sea, rivers, lakes, or inland waters. (A com.)
1439. J. Platt and W. Richardson, Oldham—Imp. in machinery or apparatus, commonly called "gins," for cleaning cotton from seeds.

Dated 7th June, 1861.

1441. J. Vaughan, Middlesborough-on-Tees—Imp. in the manufacture of railway sleepers.
1442. R. Harlow, Heaton Norris, Lancashire—Imp. in the fire bridges and tubes of steam boilers, and in the manner of applying the same.
1443. H. A. Baisac, Paris—An improved electro-thermometrical alarm.
1444. J. Leeland, Birmingham—An imp. or imps. in the sacking of bedsteads or couches and other articles used for sitting, lying, or reclining upon.
1445. H. De Simencourt, Corbyn's Hall, near Dudley, Worcestershire, and J. K. Blackwell, 73, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park—Imp. in reverberatory and other furnaces.
1446. S. Bennett, jun., Handsworth, Staffordshire—An imp. or imps. in utilizing waste or defective pieces of tubing made of iron or of other metal or metallic alloy.
1447. W. Wood, Shibden, near Halifax, Yorkshire—Imp. in looms for weaving.
1448. A. A. Croll, Coleman-street—Imp. in the manufacture of sulphate of alumina.
1449. E. A. Cowper, Great George-street, Westminster—Imp. in protecting ships of war and land batteries from the effects of projectiles.
1450. W. Leopold, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex—Imp. in railway brakes.
1451. R. L. Cole, Minerva-place, Kennington-road—An improved manufacture of glove for currying horses and other cattle.
1452. C. W. Lancaster, New Bond-street—An improved method of sheathing ships and vessels with copper and other metallic sheathing.
1453. J. F. Clarke, 26, Moorgate-street—Imp. in apparatus for regulating the supply of fluids.

Dated 8th June, 1861.

1455. J. Whines, Pimlico—Imp. in double action box spring hinges for swing doors.
1456. W. Robertson, Manchester—Imp. in the manufacture of drawing and delivering rollers used in preparing and spinning fibrous materials.
1458. J. M. Worrall and T. Lawrence, Ordsall, Lancashire—Certain imp. in machinery or apparatus for bruising, raising, and dressing the surfaces of cut-pile and looped fabrics.
1459. R. M. Latham, 71, Fleet-street—An imp. in hooped or hoop skirts. (A com.)
1460. J. Mason, Nottingham—A woollen article as a substitute for a sponge.
1461. J. Howard and E. T. Bousfield, Bedford—Imp. in haymaking machines.
1463. P. O'Hanlon, Kingston-upon-Hull—Imp. in marine and land steam boilers.
1464. J. Martin, Myrtle Hall, Sidmouth—An improved ironing stove.
1466. J. Rymer, 33, Avenue-road, Regent's-park—Imp. in the permanent way of railways.
1468. J. Hutchinson, Appleton-lodge, Widnes, near Warrington, Lancashire—Imp. in the treatment of wool.
1467. J. McKay, Glasgow—Imp. in apparatus or means for cleaning chimneys or flues.
1468. W. Clark, 53, Chancery-lane—Imp. in the manufacture of a material or composition for cleaning and polishing metals and glass. (A com.)
1469. W. Clark, 53, Chancery-lane—Imp. in constructing casks, tubs, and other like vessels, whereby to render them watertight. (A com.)

Dated 10th June, 1861.

1470. J. Whitehead, David-street, Manchester—Certain imp. in looms for weaving.
1471. A. L. C. de Montagu, 4, South-street, Finsbury—A cone preventing smoke and extinguishing fires in chimneys.
1473. A. Brown, Waterloo-road, Liverpool—Imp. in obtaining fresh water at sea by means of distilling apparatus combined with the cooking stoves or otherwise.
1474. D. Rollo, Liverpool—Imp. in valves for steam and other engines.
1475. W. Weller, Mile-end—Improved apparatus for supplying fuel to furnaces, preventing or consuming smoke, and economizing fuel.
1476. J. Oldroyd, Dewsbury, Yorkshire—Imp. in combining or mixing various colours of wool or other fibrous substances in the preparations of yarns for textile fabrics.
1477. M. Mason, Manchester—Imp. in flyers and spindles of machinery for preparing, spinning, and doubling fibrous substances.
1478. W. Crofts, Lenton-terrace, Park-side, Nottingham—Imp. in means or apparatus employed in the manufacture of fabrics by lace machinery.
1479. C. F. Whitworth, Moses gate, near Bolton, Lancashire—Imp. in means or apparatus employed in signalling on railways.
1480. J. Langdale, jun., South Stockton-on-Tees—An improved washing machine.
1481. J. Steart, 5, St. James's-road, Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey—Imp. in treating skins for the manufacture of leather.
1482. M. Hawdon, Baydon, Durham—Imp. in apparatus for constructing moulds for casting metals.
1483. R. Romaine, Devizes, Wiltshire—Imp. in machinery applicable to steam cultivation.
1485. J. B. Carter, Wilford-road, Nottingham—Imp. in apparatus used in dressing lace or other fabrics.
1486. M. Henry, 84, Fleet-street—Imp. in fire-arms. (A com.)

Dated 11th June, 1861.

1487. F. E. Schneider, 13, Rue Gailion, Paris—Imp. in breech-loading fire-arms.
1488. C. Stevens, 31, Charing-cross—An improved crushing and pulverizing machine. (A com.)
1489. C. Stevens, 31, Charing-cross—An improved impermeable varnish for leather. (A com.)
1491. P. M. Crane, Irish Peat Works, Athy, Ireland—Imp. in the manufacture of peat fuel.

INVENTIONS WITH COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS FILED.

1393. M. A. F. Mennons, 39, Rue de l'Échiquier, Paris—Imp. in the construction of miniature microscopes and in the arrangement of the objects used therewith. (A com.)—4th June 1861.
1530. A. F. Johnson, Boston, U.S.—Certain new and useful imps. in machinery for sewing cloth or other material.—14th June, 1861.

PATENTS SEALED.

[From Gazette, June 21st, 1861.]

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>June 21st.</i> | |
| 3161. F. Puls. | 144. W. E. Newton. |
| 3168. W. Parry. | 202. S. Needham. |
| 3172. W. Hill and H. Barber. | 212. J. H. Johnson. |
| 3185. J. Brinton and J. Lewis. | 217. J. Clark. |
| 3187. E. R. Burnham. | 224. W. E. Newton. |
| 4. M. Henry. | 452. R. Cuthbert and W. Cuthbert. |
| 46. W. Rattray. | 822. W. E. Newton. |
| 52. D. Adamson. | 928. F. Lennard. |
| 57. C. S. Dawson. | 950. H. Jones. |
| 112. C. Stevens. | |

PATENTS ON WHICH THE STAMP DUTY OF £50 HAS BEEN PAID.

[From Gazette, June 21st, 1861.]

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>June 17th.</i> | |
| 1381. P. B. E. Martin. | 1485. F. Richmond and H. Chandler. |
| <i>June 18th.</i> | |
| 1383. S. Hewitt. | <i>June 19th.</i> |
| 1402. W. E. Newton. | 1420. Sir J. Paxton, Knt., M.P. |
| 1438. J. Taylor. | 1422. W. E. Newton. |

[From Gazette, June 25th, 1861.]

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| <i>June 20th.</i> | |
| 1400. W. E. Newton. | <i>June 22nd.</i> |
| 1486. E. Lord. | 1415. T. Spencer. |

PATENTS ON WHICH THE STAMP DUTY OF £100 HAS BEEN PAID.

[From Gazette, June 21st, 1861.]

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>June 15th.</i> | |
| 1347. N. Clayton and J. Shuttleworth. | 1359. O. R. Chace. |

[From Gazette, June 25th, 1861.]

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>June 20th.</i> | |
| 356. J. M'Innis. | <i>June 21st.</i> |
| | 1401. R. Bottomley, D. Schofield, and H. Spencer. |